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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional) SONN:085US	
<p>I hereby certify that this correspondence is being electronically filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office via EFS-Web on the date below.</p> <p>on <u>February 20, 2009</u></p> <p>Signature_____</p> <p>Typed or printed name <u>Travis M. Wohlers</u></p>		Application Number 10/561,506	Filed December 19, 2005
		First Named Inventor Andreas Meinke	
		Art Unit 1645	Examiner OGUNBIYI, Oluwatosin A.
<p>Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.</p> <p>This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.</p> <p>The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.</p>			
<p>I am the</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> applicant/inventor.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> attorney or agent of record. Registration number <u>57,423</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 _____</p>		 Travis M. Wohlers Typed or printed name 512-536-5654 Telephone number February 20, 2009 Date	
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.			
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:
ANDREAS MEINKE et al.

Serial No.: 10/561,506

Filed: DECEMBER 19, 2005

For: CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE
ANTIGENS

Confirmation No.: 6550

Group Art Unit: 1645

Examiner: OGUNBIYI, Oluwatosin A.

Atty. Dkt. No.: SONN:085US

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE REQUEST FOR PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REVIEW

The Action rejects claims 43, 45, 47-50, and 57 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for lack of enablement. The Action acknowledges that the specification is enabling for an immunogenic composition comprising an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 91 or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 91, but contends that the specification does not reasonably provide enablement for a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine composition. In particular, the Action argues that a pharmaceutical/vaccine composition is not enabled because the specification has not demonstrated that the claimed composition can generate a protective immune response *in vivo*. Applicants traverse this rejection.

Contrary to the Action's assertion, the specification does correlate the immunogenicity of SEQ ID NO: 91 and fragments thereof with a protective immune response. SEQ ID NO: 91 was identified from a screen with sera from multiple individuals *previously infected* by *C. pneumoniae* (see e.g., p. 13, para. 5 to p. 14, para. 3; Example 4 and Table 2). In other words, this is not an approach in which one started with a candidate antigen, administered it to a subject, and then observed that antibodies were produced. Perhaps with such an approach one might

question whether such an immune response would be relevant to protecting the subject from the pathogen from which the antigen was derived. The approach by which SEQ ID NO: 91 was identified demonstrates the relevance of this antigen in a *pathogen-induced* immune reaction in a wide range of patients. Accordingly, the specification correlates the immunogenicity of SEQ ID NO: 91 with protective immune responses against *C. pneumoniae* in multiple humans.

In addition, T cell epitopes were identified in the hyperimmune serum-reactive antigens (*see Example 5 and Table 1*). Thus, the antigen having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91 is not only recognized by antibodies, but also contains predicted T cell epitopes (*see Table 1*). As discussed in the specification, antigens with T cell epitopes are particularly relevant to a *C. pneumoniae* vaccine because *C. pneumoniae* is an intracellular parasite for which a T-cell mediated immune response is important for protective immunity (Specification, p. 15, first full paragraph).

The Thorpe *et al.*, Puolakkainen *et al.*, and Igietseme, *et al.* references cited in the Action show that protective immune responses against Chlamydia have been achieved with antigens identified through genomics and proteomics. In addition, these references demonstrate that *in vitro* and animal models of Chlamydia infection are known to those in the art. Thus, these references provide an indication of the state of the art and the level of skill in the art. In view of the guidance in the specification regarding the evaluation of immune responses to the hyperimmune serum reactive antigens (*see e.g.*, Example 4 and p. 50) and the knowledge of those in the art, someone could make and use a vaccine formulation comprising an isolated hyperimmune serum-reactive antigen comprising an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:91 or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 91 without undue experimentation.

The Action points out that Igietseme *et al.* teaches that some Chlamydia subunit vaccines candidates that have demonstrated immunogenicity *in vitro* provided poor immunogenicity *in vivo* and only partial protective immunity. It is important to note, however, that the present specification demonstrated immunogenicity *in vivo*. Moreover, Igietseme *et al.* teach that a product that provides a partial protective immunity is still considered a “vaccine” and even though it provides partial protective immunity it “would be an acceptable first generation product.” (Igietseme *et al.*, page 140).

Applicants further note that “[u]sefulness in patent law, and in particular in the context of pharmaceutical inventions, necessarily includes the expectation of further research and development.” *In re Brana*, 51 F.3d 1560, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1995) The stage at which an invention in the pharmaceutical field becomes useful is well before it is ready to be administered to humans. *Id.*; see also *Ex parte Zavada*, Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, Appeal No. 2001-1970 at page 10 (“First, we agree with Appellants that a therapeutic method need not be ready for clinical application in order to be enabled.”) (non binding precedent). Accordingly, to the extent the Action may be requiring evidence of clinical efficacy in humans, this is not a requirement for patentability.

In view of the above, the present specification contains a description sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the claimed invention without unduly extensive experimentation. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection.